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SECTOR 3 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 3

DAVIS STRAIT—NUUK TO DISKO BUGT

Plan.—This sector describes the W coast of Greenland N from Kangeq, on the NW side of the entrance to Nuuk (Godthab Fjord) to Sarqardlit, on the S side of the entrance to Disko Bugt.

General Remarks

3.1 This sector describes about 270 miles of coastline. The ice-free land, which lies at the back of this entire stretch, widens to about 60 miles between the coast and the Gronland Ice cap to the E. It consists of a low plain with numerous lakes and swampy patches. The mainland coast is indented by numerous fjords that are separated by peninsulas and extend up to 100 miles inland, usually ending at glaciers or at valleys leading to glaciers.

The section of coast between Godthab Fjord (see Sec. 2.18 and 2.19) and Fiskefjord, 40 miles N, is indented by several short fjords and fronted by a chain of large islands lying close inshore. Numerous islets lie up to 4 miles seaward of this chain of islands.

Between Fiskefjord and Sukkertoppen, the coast is more indented and has fewer off-lying islands, which are farther offshore.

In the area of Sukkertoppen, 85 miles NNW of Nuuk (Godthab), the coast presents a succession of precipitous and lofty headlands. North of Sukkertoppen, the ice-free land attains a width of over 100 miles.

Between Sukkertoppen and Egedesminde, on the S side of the entrance to Disko Bugt 197 miles N, the mainland coast is high and mountainous, except for a stretch 45 miles long at the N end where the land is reported to be the flattest and most featureless in Greenland.

Caution.—Due to numerous islets, rocks, shoal patches, and foul ground the waters along this coast are difficult for safe navigation. Vessels without local knowledge should not approach closer than 10 miles and should keep in depths of over 40m.

Godthab Fjord (Nuuk) to Sukkertoppen

Kangeq (64°06'N., 52°03'W.), an island 111m high, is located on the NW side of the entrance to Godthabs Fjord. Habets O is an island lying close N of Kangeq and connected to its N part by a narrow isthmus.

It is reported (1992) that a stranded wreck lies 3 miles off the coast, 23 miles NNW of Kangeq.

The low, rolling aspect of the coast between Kangeq and Sukkertoppen is marked by two mountains that are conspicuous from seaward. **Tovqussaq** (64°53'N., 52°10'W.), 516m high, stands near the coast; **Finnefjeld** (65°16'N., 52°09'W.), 1,119m high, has a serrated summit which resembles the fin of a fish and is especially remarkable from N or S.

Off-Lying Banks.—**Tovqussaq Banke** (64°25'N., 53°25'W.) lies in the SW approach to Fiskefjord with its NE

extremity located 37 miles NW of Kangeq. There is a least charted depth of 41m on this bank that is about 8 miles wide and 22 miles long.

Sukkertop Banke lies in the SW approach to Sukkertoppen with its SE extremity located 52 miles NW of Kangeq. There is a least charted depth of 33m on this bank that is 25 miles wide and 36 miles long.

Ice.—It is only in exceptionally heavy ice years, such as 1898 and 1940, that the East Greenland pack ice drifts so far N as to block this section of the coast. The coast between Nuuk and **Sukkertoppen** (65°25'N., 52°55'W.) is nearly free of pack ice, more so than any other part of West Greenland, lying as it does, just outside the S limit of the pack ice which drifts S from Baffin Bay.

3.2 Fiskefjord (Niaqungunaq) (64°43'N., 52°08'W.) is the next fjord of any size N of Godthab Fjord. It penetrates the coast for 27 miles and is fronted by numerous islets and rocks which extend up to 5.5 miles offshore. There are many small islands in Fiskefjord and it is much indented by narrow channels that are characterized by strong tidal currents. The shores are low at the entrance and rise gradually to the head, where, on the S side, they fall steeply to the sea. **Kakatsiak** (65°01'N., 51°30'W.), a prominent mountain 669m high, stands near the head of the fjord.

Angmagssivik, a short fjord branching into two arms, is separated from Fiskefjord by only a narrow peninsula. It is also fronted by numerous dangers. A river enters the N arm from a lake.

Atangmik (64°48'N., 52°11'W.), a trading station, is situated at the head of a bight 1 mile within the N entrance point of the fjord. The harbor is navigable from early April to mid-December, but is restricted to only small vessels up to 40m in length. It is reported that several prominent buildings stand at the station; these include a modern trading terminal, a store, warehouses, and a chapel/school. Anchorage is available, in a depth of 15m, close NNW of the station.

Tovqussaq Havn (64°52'N., 52°12'W.), 4.5 miles N of Atangmik, is located close under Tovqussaq, a conspicuous mountain, previously mentioned. A short spur extends W from the foot of the mountain and forms Inderhavn, an inner harbor, on its N side. Small vessels can berth here at high water. Qaersup Ilua, on the S side of this spur, is a large bay in which the depths are too great for anchoring. Lango, a long narrow island, lies close off the spur and almost landlocks Inderhavn and Qaersup Ilua. A beacon stands 0.5 mile N of its S extremity. Inderhavn can be entered through Sydlob, a channel 200m wide and 24m deep, which leads between Lango and the mainland. A small fishing station, used in summer, is situated in the middle of the E side of Lango.

The approaches to Inderhavn and Lango are encumbered with small islets, rocks, and patches of foul ground; local knowledge is required.

Talerulik (64°59'N., 52°22'W.), an elongated island, and Nunarsuaq, close NW, are the largest of a group of islands, islets, rocks, and shoals which lie off the entrance to Kangia Fjord. Napassooq, a hunting base and trading station, is situated on the E side of a small island lying 1.75 miles ENE of the N extremity of Nunarsuaq. It is reported that the buildings of the base are visible from a considerable distance.

Kangia Fjord, 4 miles wide at its outer part, extends NE for 17 miles to its head into which a river flows. The depths in the fjord appear great, but its entrance is encumbered with islets, rocks, and shoals. Tasiussaq and Amitsuarssuk, two short branches of the fjord, are entered on the SE side of its outer part.

Alangua, a short and broad fjord encumbered with islets and rocks, is entered between the NW side of the island forming the outer part of Kangia Fjord and the SW extremity of a peninsula extending from the mainland, 3.5 miles NW. Groups of rocks, awash and below-water, lie 1.5 and 4.5 miles SW of the SW extremity of the above peninsula on the NW side of the approach to the fjord.

Umanaq (65°16'N., 52°35'W.), an island 281m high, is located close offshore 5 miles NNW of the N entrance point of Alangua Fjord. Several patches of foul ground and rocks extend up to 2 miles W and SW from it.

3.3 Sondre Isortoq, a long and narrow fjord, is entered 5 miles NNE of Umanaq and, at 23 miles from its entrance, divides into two arms. **Nukagpiaq** (65°30'N., 51°51'W.), a mountain 1,269m high, stands near the S shore of the fjord, 12 miles within its entrance.

Kangerdluarssuk, a short and narrow fjord, is entered 8 miles N of Umanaq. A small settlement is situated at the head of a small bay close within the E entrance point.

Manitsup Sermilia, a fjord entered 11 miles NNE of Umanaq, terminates at the foot of a glacier.

From the seaward end of the peninsula, which separates Kangerdluarssuk from Manitsup Sermilia, an area of foul ground with numerous islets and rocks extends up to 8 miles SSW. **Spaniolo** (65°18'N., 52°48'W.), an islet 26m high, is located at the SW extremity of this foul ground area. Below-water rocks extend 0.5 mile SSW and up to 2.5 miles SSE of Spaniolo in the approaches to the fjords. A narrow channel, marked by beacons, is reported to lie across the middle of the foul ground area.

Manitsoq (65°28'N., 52°57'W.), a rugged island of irregular shape, is located 7 miles NNW of Spaniolo and 3 miles off the mainland coast. It is comparatively free of snow and brownish in color. The area between this island and the mainland is encumbered with numerous islands, islets, and dangers. There are also many dangers lying off its S and W sides.

Kin of Sal, a steep brownish-colored island 375m high, lies close off the SW side of Manitsoq and is very conspicuous from the S and N, standing out distinctly against the background. Naujarssuit, located 1.25 miles SW of Kin of Sal, is the NW islet of a chain of barren islets and rocks that extends SE for 4 miles. A below-water rock lies about 1 mile W of Naujarssuit.

Pattefjeld, a mountain 570m high, stands on Manitsoq, 3.25 miles NNW of its S extremity; it has a rounded summit and is very prominent.

Kistefjeld, a mountain 896m high, stands on the mainland 5.25 miles E of the N extremity of Manitsoq. It is prominent from about 2 miles off-shore, but not from a greater distance as it stands against a background of higher and serrated mountains that dominate the coast. It may be identified by a cleft located on the S side of the summit that descends almost to the water.

3.4 Maniitsoq Port (Sukkertoppen) (65°25'N., 52°55'W.) (World Port Index No. 00670), one of the largest settlements in Greenland, is situated at the head of a harbor on the SE side of Manitsoq.

Aspect.—The approach to the harbor is one of the most difficult in West Greenland. The main channel lies between the foul ground extending NNE from Spaniolo, on the E side, and the foul ground extending S from Manitsoq, on the W side.

The harbor can also be approached from N by a narrow channel that leads close to the E coast of Manitsoq.

A radiobeacon is located close N of the harbor.

Kitdliaraq, a small islet, is located 3.75 miles NNW of Spaniolo at the W edge of the foul ground. A light is shown from a tower, 7m high, standing on this islet; a racon is located at this light.

Faltings Skaer, a detached rock with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies on the W side of the approach fairway, 2.25 miles WNW of Kitdliaraq Light.

Ikermiut Rev, a reef with depths of 1.8m, lies on the E side of the fairway, 1.75 miles NW of Kitdliaraq Light.

Hellefiskeskaer, a group of rocks, lies on the W side of the channel, 2.5 miles NW of Kitdliaraq Light. Numerous dangers extend NNE from these rocks to the S side of the harbor entrance.

Kirkegaardsnaes Light, indicating the approach fairway, is shown from the NE end of a point located 0.5 mile NE of the harbor.

The harbor is entered between Portussoq, an islet 40m high, and the coast of Manitsoq, 0.1 mile SW. The entrance fairway is indicated by a light shown from the W side of the harbor.

Tides—Currents.—Tides rise about 4.2m at springs and 2m at neaps. A tidal stream is reported to run across the entrance to the harbor. During the ebb, the S-going stream attains a rate of 2 knots.

Ice.—Ice occurs locally from December to April, but easily breaks up.

Depths—Limitations.—Atlantic Quay is 60m long and has a depth of 8m alongside. There is an extensive quay, with a depth of 3.5m alongside, for fishing vessels. Vessels up to 7,500 dwt, 110m in length, and 7.5m draft have been accommodated.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory, but strongly recommended. Unlicensed pilots are available on request. Vessels should send an ETA at least 24 hours in advance. The harbor can be contacted by VHF. The port is open day and night, normally year round.

Anchorage.—Vessels can anchor in the roadstead 1 mile E of the harbor in depths of 13 to 29m, but the holding ground is not good.

Anchorage may also be found between the entrance to Ata, an inlet lying about 2 miles NNW of Manitsoq, and an islet 0.7 mile E. There is a 5.8m shoal on the north side of the anchorage and a 10.3m patch on the S side.

Sukkertoppen to Sondre Stromfjord

3.5 On the high land near the coast, between Sukkertoppen and Sondre Stromfjord, there is a large, isolated glacier and the tongue of the Gronland Icecap. Otherwise, this section of the coast consists of the broadest ice-free belt in West Greenland.

Between Manitsog and Sondre Stromfjord, 37 miles NW, the coast is indented by five fjords and fronted by several large islands. These islands are fringed by numerous small islets and rocks on their seaward sides. The high land within the coast includes some of the loftiest mountains in West Greenland.

Hamborgerland, a large island, fronts the coast N of Manitsog and can be identified by its snow-capped mountains in the N part.

Angmarqoq, a channel separating Hamborgerland from Manitsog, is deep and free of off-lying dangers.

Hamborgersund, deep in mid-channel, separates the N side of Hamborgerland from a large peninsula of the mainland. It is entered from E by a deep passage that lies between the island and Ikamuit, a small settlement situated 0.75 mile E on a small projection of the mainland. It is entered from W by a narrow channel that passes between several groups of islets and rocks and has a least depth of 7m.

Agpamiut Kangerdluarssuat, a fjord entered 3 miles N of the W entrance to Hamborgersund, extends NE and is surrounded by steep mountains. Numerous islets and rocks extend up to 4 miles SW from the SW extremity, 631m high, of the narrow projection that forms the NW side of this fjord.

Ikermiut (65°46'N., 53°20'W.), two islets surrounded by rocks, lie 4.5 miles NNW of the entrance to Agpamiut Kangerdluarssuat; the SW islet is marked by a beacon.

Evighedsfjord, long and branching, is entered 3 miles NE of Ikermiut. Twenty miles within the entrance, two outlets of a large glacier lead down from Sukkertoppen Icecap and terminate in high ice walls which calve into the fjord at frequent intervals. Taterat, 2,187m high, stands near the head of the fjord and is conspicuous. It rises almost vertically for 915m from the glacier and then slopes skyward to a pyramidal summit. Avangnatdlek opens off the SE side of the fjord 3 miles from the head; this long arm extends 28 miles farther inland.

3.6 Kangamiut, an island rising to a height of 469m in its N part, is located 2 miles W of the N entrance point of Evighedsfjord.

Kangamiut (65°50'N., 53°21'W.) (World Port Index No. 00680), a small natural harbor, is formed between the SW side of Kangamiut Island and a chain of islets which front the shore. It can be entered at either end of the chain, but the S channel is normally used.

There is a quay, 10m long with depths of 2.5 to 4m alongside, and a fishing vessel wharf. Vessels up to 40m in length and 3.5m draft have been accommodated. It is reported that there are three mooring-buoys for the use of cutters.

Tides—Currents.—Tides rise about 4m at springs and 2.1m at neaps. The tidal streams are weak.

Pilotage.—There are no pilots, but persons with local knowledge are available.

Anchorage.—Vessels can anchor close N of the settlement in depths of 30 to 40m. Mooring berths are available in the

harbor for small vessels with anchors down and their sterns secured to ring bolts.

Umanat (65°52'N., 53°24'W.), an island located close NW of Kangamiut, can be easily identified from a considerable distance by its cone-shaped peaks, the highest of which attains an elevation of 423m. From the SW, Umanat and Kangamiut islands appear as a single dark bluff, but, when observed from the N, they stand out as two separate islands.

Kangamiut Kangerdluarssuat, a short fjord entered 2.5 miles NE of Umanat, is encumbered in its approach by numerous scattered islets and rocks through which an unmarked and narrow channel leads. The fjord extends NE for 12 miles to a glacier, but is mostly unsurveyed.

Lille Hellefiske Banke, with depths of 24 to 48m, lies centered 10 miles offshore in the SW approaches to Sondre Stromfjord and can best be seen on the chart.

Between Umanat and the entrance to Sondre Stromfjord, 9 miles NNW, the coast is fronted by numerous small islands, islets, rocks, and shoals extending up to 3 miles seaward.

3.7 Sondre Stromfjord (66°02'N., 53°32'W.), narrow and long, extends NE for 85 miles from its entrance to Nakajanga, a broad promontory, where Umivit, a short and broad branch opens SE. North Fork, the continuation of the main fjord, extends NE for a farther 12 miles to the head. Camp Lloyd, a marine terminal serving an airfield, is situated within North Fork.

Sondre Stromfjord is entered between Qeqertasugssuk, a small island lying close off the mainland, and Simiutag, a large island, 0.75 mile NW. Numerous islets, rocks, and reefs lie in the entrance channel and reduce the fairway to a width of 240m.

Qeqertasugssuk, on the SE side of the entrance, rises to a height of 162m. Simiutag, on the NW side of the entrance, is rugged and attains a height of 783m near its center. It is distinguished by a lower, but prominent spur 1.5 miles E of the summit. Cruncher Island lies on the NW side of the fairway, 0.4 mile W of the N end of Qeqertasugssuk. A square building and several masts are reported to stand on this island.

The entrance should be approached from the W. Range lights, situated on the N and S parts of Qeqertasugssuk and on the N side of the fjord, indicate the fairway and may best be seen on the chart. Depths in the fairway of the entrance and indenting the fjord for 6 miles vary from 16 to 110m. Caution is advised as dangers lie along the sides of the fairway. A racon is located near the SW extremity of Qeqertasugssuk.

Aspect.—In the vicinity of Sondre Stromfjord the inland ice recedes and the belt of ice-free land bordering the coast widens to about 100 miles. From a position about 12 miles within the entrance, the narrow strip of ice free-land along the SE shore of the fjord is backed, for a distance of more than 20 miles, by the great **Sukkertoppen Icecap** (Sukkertoppen Iskappe) (66°13'N., 52°02'W.); the latter embraces an area of approximately 900 square miles between the fjord and Evighedsfjord.

About midway within the fjord, where the depths increase, the sharp rugged mountains are replaced by rolling mountains and then finally by rather low hills. Inland on either side of the inner half of the fjord lies a rolling plain, covered with low scrubs and dotted with lakes.

Sector 3. Davis Strait—Nuuk to Disko Bugt

Puto (66°07'N., 53°10'W.), 1,054m high, stands on the SE side of the fjord 10 miles within the entrance. The peak derives its name from a small hole or tunnel near the summit, but this is only visible when bearing almost SW from mid-channel.

Augpilagtunguaq, 1,447m high, stands on the NW side of the fjord 6.5 miles NNE of Puto. Its horned summit, from which a black basalt strip extends almost to the water, is very prominent.

Sorte Klippe (Black-Faced Rock), a point at the SE side of the fjord almost directly across from Augpilagtunguaq, is a low and distinctly marked black ridge.

Revet (The Reef), a pinnacle rock that dries, lies 0.5 mile N of Sorte Klippe and is the only known danger in the fairway. It resembles the back of a whale and eddies surround it.

Qaqortorssuaq, 6.5 miles NE of Augpilagtunguaq on the NW side of the fjord, is a sheer light-colored mountain with a flat top making it an excellent mark.

Tides—Currents.—Currents set strongly across the approach to the fjord entrance. They attain a rate of 7 knots, setting NE on the flood and SW on the ebb tide. The maximum rates decrease to 3 knots, 20 miles within the fjord, but the effect of the tidal stream is noticeable for another 40 mile.

Ice.—In winter the fjord, from 30 miles within the entrance, freezes over completely and is regarded as closed to navigation from early January to the end of June. During this period and in the spring, some ice is carried into the W part of the fjord by the tidal stream.

Fiskemesterens Havn (66°01'N., 53°28'W.) is a landlocked bay, 0.75 mile wide, formed between the E side of Qeqertasugssuk and the mainland. The channel affording access to the bay and Pa Havn, an inlet opening S of Fiskemesterens Havn, is entered from the outer part of Søndre Strømfjord between the NE extremity of Qeqertasugssuk and the mainland.

Anchorage.—Anchorage is available, in a depth of 40m, mud, close off the entrance to a cove that forms the head of Fiskemesterens Havn; however, at times, the tidal stream runs very strongly through this anchorage.

Large vessels can anchor, in depths of 40 to 60m, clay, in Pa Havn within the basin at the E end of the inlet.

Sarfartok Point (66°31'N., 52°03'W.), located on the SE side of the fjord 48 miles above the entrance, is the N entrance point of the Sarfartoq River estuary. This estuary, 0.75 mile wide, is a labyrinth of sand banks and tidal channels.

Angujartorfik, a short and wide inlet on the SE side of the fjord, is entered 18 miles NE of Sarfartok Point. A river, which drains from some inland lakes, flows into its head. Vessels can anchor in this inlet in depths of 18 to 55m, but it is affected by gale force winds which funnel through the surrounding hills.

Tatsip Ata, a small inlet, is located on the SE side of the fjord 12 miles NE of Angujartorfik. Vessels can obtain good anchorage in this inlet in depths between 18 to 55m.

Umivik (Bowdoin Bay), the S branch of Søndre Strømfjord, is entered on the SE side of the fjord 3 miles NE of the entrance to Tatsip Ata.

North Fork, leading to the head of the fjord, is entered between Point Brainard, the E entrance point of Umivik, and Hancock Point, 2.5 miles NW. Depths within the fjord decrease

rapidly toward the head. Brennan Point lies 2.75 miles NE of Hancock Point

3.8 Camp Lloyd (Kangerlussuaq) (66°58'N., 50°57'W.) (World Port Index No. 00695), on the N side of North Fork 1.5 miles NE of Brennan Point, is located near the head of the fjord 90 miles from the open sea. It is a military supply depot and provides a connection between the coastal passenger services and continental and internal air services operating from an airfield nearby.

Range lights indicate the approach to the harbor and can best be seen on the chart. Two radio masts stand about 1.25 miles N of the harbor. An aeronautical light is reported to be shown from a position 9 miles E of the radio masts.

There is a quay, 20m long, for the use of small craft. Two submerged oil pipelines extend SE for 0.5 mile from the harbor. At the seaward end of these pipelines there is a tanker terminal with bow and stern moorings; the berth is 300m long with depths of 10.5 to 15m. There is a mooring buoy situated about 0.5 mile SSW of the harbor in a depth of 60m.

Anchorage.—Vessels can anchor 0.5 mile E of Brennan Point, in a depth of 70m, or 3 miles E of the same point in a depth of 40m, mud and clay, good holding ground. The bottom slopes steeply and vessels are advised to contact the port before anchoring.

Tides—Currents.—Tides rise about 3m at springs and 1.6m at neaps. The high water at the head of the fjord occurs about 3 hours later than at the mouth.

Winds—Weather.—The prevailing winds at the port are NE; these are off the ice cap and are cool and dry. During the summer season, there are occasional strong winds from the S quadrant. From Evans Fjeld (Mount Evans), where the topographic influence was practically eliminated by the 397m elevation of the observatory, it was reported that 60 percent of the winds were from W to N. Camp Lloyd has a sub-arctic climate; the area is generally free of snow and seldom does the depth reach over 0.3m. Fog is rare and the rainfall is extremely low. The port is navigable day and night from June through October.

Note.—It is reported that the port is a military defense area and subject to special regulations. American supply vessels have preference in mooring at all installations.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory, but advisable. Persons with local knowledge are available to assist in berthing on request. It is reported that these persons are also available to assist in the entry and navigation of the fjord. Vessels should send an ETA at least 24 hours in advance. The harbor can be contacted by VHF and radio telephone.

Søndre Strømfjord to Holsteinsborg

3.9 The coast between the entrance to Søndre Strømfjord and Holsteinsborg, 55 miles N, appears as a range of snow-capped hills weathered into fantastic shapes that seem to rise almost vertically from the sea.

In parts, the coast is indented by several small inlets. Large rivers, which drain the lakes lying a few miles inland, flow into the heads of these inlets.

Caution.—Numerous groups of islets and rocks, surrounded by very shallow water, form an almost continuous belt along

this stretch of coast and vessels are advised to keep at least 10 to 12 miles offshore.

Local magnetic anomalies have been observed along this stretch of coast.

Kingatsiaq (66°10'N., 53°36'W.), a mountain 551m high, stands on the coast 8 miles N of the entrance to Sondre Stromfjord. It is outstanding for its steep, dark sides and dome-shaped summit.

Kangerdluarssuqssuaq (66°14'N., 53°37'W.), a narrow fjord, is entered 4 miles N of Kingatsiaq. It widens to 0.25 mile and extends ENE for 12 miles to the head. The central part of the mainland between this fjord and Itivdleq, 18 miles N, is occupied by an inactive glacier that rises to an elevation of 1,156m, about 2.25 miles NE of the head of Kangerdluarssuaq.

Anders Olsens Sund (66°29'N., 53°40'W.) lies 15 miles N of Kangerdluarssuqssuaq. It separates Inugsugtussoq, a large island, from several smaller islands located close offshore. The sound can only be entered from N as the S entrance is encumbered with rocks. Anchorage is available for small vessels, in a depth of 42m, about 0.75 mile within the sound, 75m E of a house standing on Inugsugtussoq.

Itivdleq, a long and deep fjord, is entered between **Cape Burnil** (66°32'N., 53°34'W.) and a point on the mainland 4 miles NE. Qeqertarssuatsiaq, an islet 38m high, is located 1.25 miles NNW of the entrance to Anders Olsens Sund on the S side of the approach to the fjord. A light, indicating the entrance to the fjord, is shown from this islet.

The shores of Itivdleq are backed by magnificent mountains. **Qaqatsiaq** (Kakatsaak) (66°33'N., 53°09'W.), 1,062m high, stands on the N side and is prominent. **Qaqatoqoq** (Kakadokak) (66°38'N., 52°52'W.), a snow-capped peak 1,453m high, stands 3.5 miles N of the N shore of the fjord and is very conspicuous.

The N side of the approach to the fjord is formed by a chain of islets and rocks extending 7 miles WSW from the N entrance point. Anarnitsut, an islet, lies 3 miles NNW of Qeqertarssuatsiaq Light and 1.5 miles within the outer end of this chain. Below-water rocks, with depths of less than 1.8m, lie 3.5 miles NNW and 1.5 miles W of this islet. These rocks are the outer dangers in the approach to the fjord.

Itivdlaq Harbor lies between two islets at the inner end of the chain forming the N approach to the fjord. It can be approached from N or S through channels which have depths of 24m and are marked by beacons. The harbor is entered from W. Tides rise about 3.8m at springs and 1.9m at neaps. There is a 24m long quay with depths of 0.5 to 1.5m alongside. Vessels up to 30m in length and 3.5m draft have been handled at high water. There is a mooring berth, in depths of 20 to 30m, where vessels anchor and secure their sterns to the NW extremity of an islet in the harbor. There are no pilots, but persons with local knowledge are available from Holsteinborg. The harbor is icebound in January and February and during severe winters, the immediate approaches to the fjord are also icebound.

3.10 Between Itivdleq and Holsteinsborg, 23 miles N, the coast is indented by four large fjords. These fjords are deep and, within their entrances, appear to have few off-lying dangers. However, they have not been completely surveyed and caution is advised.

Kangerdluarssuk, the southernmost fjord of the four, is entered 10 miles NE of Itivdleq. It is flanked by bare, rugged mountains and extends E for 15 miles. It is reported to have a least depth of 35m. **Kingaq** (66°38'N., 53°26'W.), a conspicuous mountain 640m high, stands 4.5 miles NNE of Itivdleq.

Qeqertalik (Kekertalik), a short and broad fjord, is separated from Kangerdluarssuk by a narrow promontory that rises to a height of 734m. It is restricted by Qeqertarssua, a large island 436m high, located in its central part. Rocks, with depths of less than 1.8m, lie between the island and the S shore of the fjord.

Ikertoq, a long and branching fjord, is entered 11 miles N of Itivdleq and separated from Qeqertalik by an irregular promontory that rises to a height of 610m. It freezes over from December to March. Saglerssuak, a large island 541m high, lies close off the seaward end of this promontory and forms the S side of the outer part of the fjord. Sarfanguaqland, a very large island 401m high, lies 18 miles NNE of Itivdleq and forms the N side of the outer part of the fjord. Numerous islets and rocks lie off the seaward ends of Saglerssuak and Sarfanguaqland.

Manetorssuak (Manitorssuak), a large island, lies 1 mile off the NW coast of Sarfanguaqland. Ingisorssuaq, a prominent mountain 353m high, stands on the W part of this island. Umanarssuqssuaq, a smaller island 154m high, lies 1 mile SW of the SW side of Manetorssuak.

Amerdloq, a deep fjord, is entered between the NW extremity of Manetorssuak and the mainland 2.5 miles N. It is connected at its inner end to Ikertoq by a narrow channel which leads E of the E extremity of Sarfanguaqland. The fjord freezes over from December to April; the inner part not clearing until the end of May. The S side of the approach to the fjord is encumbered with islets, rocks, and shoals that extend up to about 5 miles W and SW of the W end of Manetorssuak.

Sarfanguaq, a settlement, is located at the E end of Sarfanguaqland and approached through a very narrow channel. Small craft can moor alongside a jetty or anchor in depths of 5 to 15m off the settlement. Local knowledge is required.

3.11 Sisimiut (Holsteinsborg) (66°55'N., 53°42'W.) (World Port Index No. 00690), one of the leading fishing centers of West Greenland, is situated on the S side of an inlet that indents the mainland coast close N of the entrance to Amerdloq Fjord.

Caution.—A bridge has been constructed (1997) across the entrance to the bay, with a supporting pillar at mid-point. No further details are available.

Tides—Currents.—Tides rise about 3.8m at springs and 2m at neaps. The tidal streams are weak inside the harbor. Gales from the W can increase the water level in the harbor. In the offing, the tidal streams are strong. The flood stream, with a rate of 2 to 3 knots, sets to the NNW and assumes a more N set as it slackens. The ebb stream sets in the opposite direction with a rate of 1.5 to 2 knots. These are the usual directions and rates, but winds often influence the streams.

Aspect.—Augpilagtorssuag, a conspicuous mountain 898m high, stands 10 miles E of the port.

Kaellingehaetten, a mountain 773m high, stands 3 miles ESE of the port. It has a distinctive peak when seen from the W. From close in and from the S, identification is helped by a remarkable rock called "Manden" (The Man) which stands close E of the summit and resembles a human figure.

Praestefjeldet, a precipitous ridge, rises to a height of 550m about 1.5 miles NNW of the port and becomes less steep as it trends inland. Two cairns, visible from about 5 miles seaward, stand on it. The highly elevated landscape located to the E of this ridge is snow-covered even during the summer.

The mountainous countryside in the vicinity of the port, in contrast to the low land on the S side of Amerdloq Fjord, may help to identify the entrance to the harbor.

A radiobeacon is located close SW of the port.

3.12 Approaches.—Outlying islands and dangers lie up to 11 miles seaward of the port. In the approach, an extensive archipelago of dangers fronts the harbor and extends 8 miles NNW. A section of this archipelago, which fringes the coast, has not been completely surveyed.

The outer islets of the archipelago lie within three small groups and may best be seen on the chart.

Qagssit (67°00'N., 54°08'W.) is the SW and outermost of these groups. The NW and highest islet of this group is 17m high and surmounted by a beacon. Foul ground, consisting of sunken rocks and detached shoals, extends SSE for 3.25 miles from the group. It is reported that uncharted pinnacles exist in the vicinity of Qagssit.

Avangnardlerssuaq (Revet), marked by a beacon, lies 2.5 miles NE of Qagssit. It is the N and largest islet of the middle group. Below-water rocks and detached shoal patches extend S from this group.

Inugsulinguaq, 37m high, lies 3 miles NE of Avangnardlerssuaq. It is the northernmost and largest islet of the NE group.

Nordlobet, a secondary approach channel from the N, is entered between the middle and NE groups.

Mollers O (66°55'N., 53°45'W.), an island, is located 1.75 miles SW of the port. A light is shown from a tower, 7m high, standing on the SW extremity of this island; a racon is located at the light.

A dangerous rock lies 4 miles W of the light.

Frederik VII's O, an island 80m high, lies 0.75 mile N of Mollers O on an area of foul ground. A beacon stands on its summit.

Stone Island lies near the outer edge of a foul area 60m E of Mollers O. A pinnacle rock, with a depth of 3m, lies about 0.25 mile E of this island; occasionally, the sea breaks over it.

Jacobs Skaer, an isolated low rock, lies on a shoal patch 2 miles SW of Mollers O light tower. There are always breakers or ripples on it.

Ikermitut, a rock awash at high water, lies on a shoal patch 1.75 miles WNW of the N extremity of Frederik VII's O.

Victoria Skaer, the W most of a group of below-water rocks, lies 1 mile NE of Mollers O light.

Qingmit, a small islet, lies 1.5 miles NE of Mollers O light on the S side of the entrance to the harbor.

Sydlobet is normally the preferred approach channel. Vessels approach from the W and pass S and E of Mollers O. A range, situated on the N side of the inlet, indicates the fairway leading

N between Stone Island and the 3m pinnacle rock close E. Another range, situated at the E side of the port, indicates the fairway leading E into the outer harbor. There is a least charted depth of 11m in the fairway.

3.13 Depths-Limitations-Berths

Berth	length	depth
Atlantic Quay	60m	7.8m
Industry Pier	100m	5.3m
Offshore Quay	15m	6.0m
Schooner Quay	14m	7.0m

Vessels of up to 135m in length and 7.5m draft have been accommodated alongside. There are anchor berths with stern moorings within the harbor. There are extensive quays for fishing vessels with depths of 0.5 to 5m alongside in the inner harbor. Off the tank farm, there is an anchor berth with stern moorings for tankers up to 30,000 dwt.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory, but advised. Unlicensed pilots are available on request and will board in the vicinity of Jacobs Skaer. Vessels should send an ETA at least 36 hours in advance. The port can be contacted by VHF. The port is open day and night, and normally all year round.

Ice.—The winter ice forms about the first of January and rarely breaks up until the latter part of April or the beginning of May. It attains a considerable thickness at Holsteinsborg; the heaviest observed had a thickness of about 0.8 to 1.7m. The harbor can normally be entered all year round.

Early in the spring, W ice occasionally blocks the approaches to Holsteinsborg; however, this ice seldom remains against the coast later than April, after which it is usually encountered from 40 to 50 miles offshore. Icebergs are seldom seen at Holsteinsborg.

Caution.—The prominent mountains in the vicinity of the port may often be obscured by mist or fog.

Numerous dangers lie adjacent to the sides of the fairways.

Anchoring or navigating in parts of the harbor may be restricted during the operation of seaplanes.

Anchorage.—Vessels may anchor anywhere in the outer harbor in depths of 37 to 55m, blue clay and sand. Small vessels can anchor in the inner harbor, in a depth of 23m, clay. It is reported that vessels can also anchor outside the harbor.

Holsteinsborg to Disko Bugt

3.14 Between Holsteinsborg and Vester Ejland, 102 miles N, the coast is deeply indented by numerous fjords of which Nordre Isortoq, Nordre Stromfjord, and Arfersiorfik are the largest. Inland, the belt of ice-free country, is about 100 miles wide narrowing to about 50 miles at the N end.

Kangerdluarssuk Tugdleq and **Kangerd-luarssuk Ungatdleq** are two narrow and short fjords entered 4 and 8 miles, respectively, NW of Holsteinsborg. The numerous islets, foul ground, and dangers lying within the archipelago, which extends NW from Holsteinsborg, encumber the entrances of both these fjords.

Nordre Isortoq, a fjord entered 15 miles NNW of Holsteinsborg, is encumbered by islets which lie about 2 miles within the entrance where the width decreases. No depths are indicated in the outer part of the fjord and its inner reaches are shallow and filled with mudflats. Prominent high land, rising to

a height of 887m, stands on the S side of the entrance. Umatausaq (Umatuasak), a mountain 1,530m high, stands on the N side of the fjord; although located 23 miles NE of the entrance, it is prominent from seaward.

Sydbay (Isortoq), an island 86m high, lies off the N entrance point of Norde Isortoq. It is the largest and highest of a group of islands located off this fjord. A light is shown from this island. A beacon stands on a small islet lying close off the S end of the island.

Vessels can obtain anchorage in a depth of 16m, sand, within a channel lying between Sydbay and the mainland. The anchorage is well sheltered with good holding ground. Local knowledge is required

3.15 Nordre Stromfjord, entered 32 miles N of Holsteinsborg, extends about 100 miles from its entrance to the inland icecap and is one of the longest, if not the longest, fjord in West Greenland. There are depths of over 100m in its entrance with no off-lying dangers; no soundings are available for the remainder of it (1973).

From its entrance, Nordre Stromfjord extends NE for about 35 miles and divides into two arms that pass on either side of Qeqertausaq, a broad promontory 630m high. One arm, known as Amitsuarssuk, continues NE for 23 miles to its head, while the main fjord trends E for 26 miles to a peninsula where it branches SE, E, and N.

Pertutussut, a group of islets and rocks, extend up to 1.25 miles offshore from the W side of the S entrance point.

Simiutat, a chain of islets and rocks, extends up to 2.25 miles WSW from the N entrance point; the tidal streams are reported to run very strongly among them.

Egalugssuit, a small inlet, indents the coast 9 miles N of Nordre Stromfjord. It is the salmon fishing center for the district of Egedesminde. Simiutanguit, a chain of islets and rocks, extends from 1 to 3 miles W of the N entrance point. The channel between them is deep. A river at the head of the inlet drains a great volume of water from Gieseckes So, a lake about 25 miles long and the largest known in Greenland.

Shoal patches, with depths of 8 and 9m, are reported to lie about 7 miles WNW of Simiutat.

Faeringe Nordhavn (67°40'N., 53°34'W.), a narrow inlet, indents the coast 3.5 miles NE of Egalugssuit. It is approached between the N side of Simiutanguit and Aorfit (Arfit), a small island lying 1 mile NE. A beacon stands on the SW side of this island. Kangeq, a large island fronted by islets and rocks, forms the N side of the approach between Aorfit and the mainland, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Large vessels can anchor, in a depth of 30m, close NE of the largest islet on the S side of the approach to Faeringe Nordhavn. Small vessels can anchor within the inlet, in depths of 20 to 25m, about 240m from its head.

Kingigtoq, a prominent mountain 730m high, stands 7 miles NE of the head of Faeringe Nordhavn on the S side of Gieseckes S. It can be easily identified by its twin peaks.

3.16 Numerous islands and dangers extend up to 11 miles from the section of coast between Faeringe Nordhavn and the entrance to Arfersiorfik, 30 miles NNE. They may best be seen on the chart.

Kitsigsut (67°47'N., 53°59'W.), an islet surrounded by foul ground, lies at the SW extremity of this area 4.5 miles NW of Kangeq. A beacon stands on this islet.

Shoals, existence doubtful, with depths of 9 and 13m, are reported to lie about 8 miles WSW and 9.25 miles NW, respectively, of Kitsigsut.

Manetsok, an island 73m high, lies 4 miles NE of Kitsigsut with foul ground in between. Numerous shoals and dangers lie between this island and the mainland.

Rifkol (67°58'N., 53°47'W.), an island 271m high, lies 10 miles NNE of Kitsigsut. It is the highest of the outermost islands along this stretch of coast and is surrounded by islets and rocks.

A dangerous rock, existence doubtful, is reported to lie about 9.25 miles W of Rifkol.

Attu (Agto) a trading station, stands at the head of a small bay located 3.5 miles ESE of Rifkol. Anchorage can be obtained, in depths of 40 to 45m, good holding ground, 120m NW of the station. The tidal streams in the vicinity are strong.

Ikerasak, a settlement, lies on the SW side of an island located 3.5 miles NE of Rifkol.

Simiutaluk, an island 70m high, lies 8.5 miles NNE of Rifkol at the end of a chain of islands and islets extending from Rifkol. A chain of islets and rocks extend 3.5 miles ENE from Simiutaluk to Alangorssua, a peninsula extending W from the mainland.

Ataneq, a long and deep fjord, is entered S of the W extremity of Alangorssua. The N part of the entrance is encumbered with islets and rocks. Ataneq extends ESE to within a few miles of the NE arm of Nordre Stromfjord. The hills around the fjord rise from heights of 90m in the outer part to 455m in the inner reaches. Iginiarfik, a trading station, stands on the shores of a harbor located in a bay 6 miles within the N entrance point of the fjord. The bay and harbor are used by fishing vessels with local knowledge. Winter ice may remain in the bay until the early part of July, but it normally clears in June.

Simiutarssuaq, a large island 96m high, lies 3 miles N of Simiutaluk. A cairn stands on its summit. A chain of islands, islets, and rocks extends 10 miles ENE from the E side of the island into the entrance of Arfersiorfik.

Arfersiorfik, a long and complicated fjord system, is entered N of Alangorssua. It works its way generally in an ESE direction for about 80 miles and terminates at the inland icecap. Depths in the fjord are mostly unknown. For a distance of about 15 miles within the entrance, the fjord resembles a bay encumbered by numerous islands. There are several trading stations located within the fjord system, but local knowledge is required.

Simiutarssup Ikardlue (68°11'N., 53°58'W.), a small group of drying and below-water rocks, lies 5 miles W of Simiutarssuaq and 24 miles N of Kitsigsut at the NW end of this section of coast. A dangerous rock lies 2.25 miles SE of the group.

Dangerous rocks, existence doubtful, have been reported to lie 11.5 miles W, 8 miles WSW, and 11.25 miles SW of Simiutarssup Ikardlue.

Kitdliat (68°17'N., 53°45'W.), the outermost of the islands in the approach to Arfersiorfik, lies 4.75 miles N of Simiutarssuaq. A chain of islands, islets and rocks extends 5.5 miles ESE from this island along the N side of the approach to the fjord.

3.17 Naternaq (68°20'N., 52°00'W.) is a large land area lying between Arfersiorfik Fjord and the SE part of Disko Bugt. From its W side, a long and irregular peninsula, named Tunorssup Nuna, extends WSW for nearly 20 miles. The seaward shores of both Naternaq and Tunorssup Nuna are much indented by small fjords and bays and fronted by numerous large and small islands. The coasts of Naternaq are low and the land rises gradually from them towards the interior where there are elevations of 214 to 457m.

North of the entrance to Arfersiorfik Fjord, the coast recedes to form an extensive bay bounded on its N side by Sarqardlit, a large island. Numerous chains of islands, islets, and rocks lie within and front this bay.

Kangatsiaq (Kangaatsiaq) (68°18'N., 53°28'W.), a settlement, is situated 5.5 miles ENE of Kitdliat. It stands on a level plateau located on the W extremity of Tunorssup Nuna and is fronted by islets through which the tidal streams run with great strength.

The harbor is normally navigable from the latter half of May to the end of November, but there are numerous dangers in the approach and local knowledge is required. A quay, 12m long, has a depth of 3m alongside and there are four mooring buoys for the use of fishing vessels. Coastal vessels can berth with an anchor down and their stern secured to the quay. Vessels up to 60m in length and 4m draft have been handled. A light is shown from close WSW of the quay and another from an islet close WSW of the first light.

Vessels can anchor, in depths of 30 to 35m, between 60 and 120m SE of the quay; however, the holding ground is poor. Two pairs of beacons have been established to assist vessels when anchoring.

Qeqertarsuatsiaq, a large and irregular shaped island, lies 8 miles NE of Kangatsiaq in a bight formed on the N side of

Tunorssup Nuna. Knofjeld, a hill 194m high, stands on its W end.

Qioqerssuit and Qioqinquit, both small groups of islets and rocks, lie 6 miles NW and 8.5 miles NNW, respectively, of Kangatsiaq and are among the outermost dangers along this stretch of coast.

Sarqardlit (Sarqardlip Nuna), a large island, lies on the S side of the entrance to Disko Bugt and is narrowly separated from the mainland at the E end. It rises to a height of 247m in its central part. The settlement of Egedesminde is situated on the NW end of one of the numerous islands lying off its N side. Manermiut, a very small settlement, stands on the N side of the W extremity of Sarqardlit. Nivap Suvdlua (Sarqardleq), a channel, separates the islands lying off the NW side of Naternaq from the S side of Sarqardlit. This channel, for which no soundings are indicated and in which there are a number of islets and rocks, extends ENE for about 16 miles.

A belt of islets and rocks, up to 3 miles wide, extends SW for about 10 miles from the W end of Sarqardlit. **Sioragdlit** (68°30'N., 53°36'W.), a small islet, lies at the seaward end of this belt, 4 miles NNE of Qioqinquit. Ivnalilinguaq, a small islet 68m high, lies 1 mile N of Sioragdlit and is among the outer dangers along this stretch of coast.

Akugdlit (68°35'N., 53°30'W.), a group of small islands and islets, is located 3.5 miles NNE of Ivnalilinguaq; the center island is 43m high and marked by a beacon. This group, fringed by dangerous rocks, is among the outer dangers along this section of coast. An isolated rock, with a depth of 5m, lies about 2.25 miles W of the group.

Vester Ejland, the largest island of a group of islands and islets, is located 2.5 miles N of Akugdlit in the SW approaches to **Disko Bugt**, the S part of a large bay extending NNW from Sarqardlit.